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CORPORATION OF WELLS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(including the Report of the Public Health Inspector)

FOR THE YEAR

1965

CORPORATION OF WELLS

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

including the report of the Public Health Inspector

for the year ending 31st December 1965

Council Offices,
21 Chamberlain Street,
Wells,
Somerset.

CORPORATION OF WELLS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the report of the Public Health Inspector
for the year ending 31st December 1955

General Office,
21 Chamberlain Street,
Wells,
Somerset.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Deryck E. Clare, M.B.,B.S.,D.P.H.,M.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. C. Birch, M.R.S.H.,F.A.P.H.I.,M.I.P.H.E.

Committees dealing with Public Health Matters

General Purposes Committee

Housing Committee

Tel: Shepton Mallet 2237
Wells 2643 (residence)

Area Health Department,
U.D.C. Building,
Shepton Mallet.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Wells City Council,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the City for 1965, compiled in accordance with the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959 and Ministry of Health Circular 1/65 of 11th January 1966.

The health statistics of the City show a steadily increasing population with a rise in the number of live births and a vigorously rising birth rate, contrasting with the national figure which fell for the first time since 1955. Though there was a slight fall in the number of deaths, the Corrected Death Rate was raised, but there was lowered infant mortality and no maternal mortality. Possible trends are shown more clearly in a Five Year Table which is submitted for the first time, with comparative figures for the County and England and Wales, indicating a rising trend in the birth rate with a less steeply rising death rate trend.

Deaths from cardiovascular diseases showed an increase but cancer deaths fell - unfortunately 5 deaths were from highly preventable lung cancer but national surveys show that all sections of the population are now conscious of the damage caused by cigarette smoking.

During the year, the Old Peoples' Welfare Committee extended its services for the aged by the provision of regular chiropody sessions which have been well attended.

My thanks are due to the Public Health Inspector for his detailed contribution to the Report and for his helpful co-operation at all times, to the Town Clerk and other officers of the Council, and to the Members of the General Purposes Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. CLARE

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (in acres)	1,336
Estimated Population (mid-year 1965)	7,370
Number of inhabited houses	2,389
Rateable Value	£287,358
Product of a Penny Rate	£1,186

MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

(With comparative figures for Somerset and England & Wales where available)

BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wells</u> <u>Recorded</u>	<u>City</u> <u>Corrected</u>	<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u> <u>(Prov)</u>
Legitimate	65	57	122			8,663	
Illegitimate	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>			<u>542</u>	
Totals	<u>69</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>132</u>			<u>9,205</u>	864,000
Rate per 1,000 population (Area Births Comparability Factor 1.06)				17.9	19.0	16.76 (Corrected)	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births (10/132) (per cent of total live births)				7.58		5.89	
<u>Still Births</u>							
Legitimate	2	-	2				
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>				
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>			141	13,800
Rate per 1,000 live & still births				14.9		15.09	15.7
<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	71	63	134			9,346	877,800

DEATHS

<u>Total Deaths</u> (all ages)	63	73	136				549,320
Rate per 1,000 population (Area Deaths Comparability Factor 0.70)				18.45	12.9	10.18 (Corrected)	11.5

MEMORANDUM

TO : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM : THE CHIEF OF STAFF
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block containing multiple lines of text, possibly a list or detailed report]

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Wells</u> <u>Recorded</u>	<u>City</u> <u>Corrected</u>	<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u> <u>(Prov)</u>
<u>DEATHS (Contd)</u>							
<u>Infant Deaths</u> (under 1 year)							
Legitimate	-	2	2			146	
Illegitimate	-	-	-			13	
Totals	-	2	2			159	16,414
(under 4 weeks)							
Legitimate	-	2	2				
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Totals	-	2	2			99	11,200
(under 1 week)							
Legitimate	-	2	2				
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Totals	-	2	2			85	
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>							
Total Infant deaths per 1000 total live births				15.15		10.75	19.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births				16.39		16.86	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births				-		23.98	
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)							
				15.15		10.75	13.0
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)							
				15.15		9.23	
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u> (Still births & deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 live & still births)							
				30.3		24.18	26.9
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY (incl.abortion)</u>							
Number of deaths				-		2	219
Rate per 1000 total live & still births				-		0.21	0.25

CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1961-1965
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SOMERSET AND ENGLAND & WALES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. <u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>					
Wells City	15.2	18.4	16.9	17.8	19.0
Somerset	16.58	17.33	18.15	16.86	16.76
England & Wales	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0
2. <u>Corrected Death Rate</u>					
Wells City	10.4	10.2	12.6	11.9	12.9
Somerset	12.77	10.77	11.23	10.62	10.18
England & Wales	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
3. <u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>					
Wells City	9.8	15.7	17.5	20.48	15.15
Somerset	15.82	17.36	14.64	13.0	10.75
England & Wales	21.6	21.6	21.1	20.0	19.0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Measles 	57
Puerperal Pyrexia 	4
Whooping Cough 	1
Tuberculosis (Lungs) 	3
	<u>65</u>
Total	

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965
(As given by the Registrar-General)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks & under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75 & Over
Tuberculosis respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Malignant neoplasm stomach	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant neoplasm breast	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Coronary disease angina	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hypertension with heart disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
Other heart disease	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12
Other circulatory disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3
Pneumonia	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Bronchitis	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	16
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Congenital mal- formations	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other defined and all-defined diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Motor vehicle accidents	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
All other accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	63	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	13	19	25
	F	73	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	54

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

(Although as a general rule the figures are too small for much significance to be attached to them, nevertheless certain broad statements can be made)

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population showed an increase of 110 over that for 1964.

Births

Live Births - an increased total was again recorded, this time to 12 above that for the previous year, and when the birth rate is adjusted by the Area Births Comparability Factor, which makes allowance for the age structure of the City, a Corrected Birth Rate is obtained decidedly better than the County and National figures. There was a rise in the number of illegitimate live births, giving a percentage rate higher than the County average.

Still Births - the number of these was the same as in 1964 but the Still Birth Rate was less than the County and National averages.

Deaths

All Ages - here deaths totalled one less than in 1964, with a resulting slight fall in the Recorded or Crude Death Rate, but when the figure is adjusted by an increased Area Deaths Comparability Factor, a Corrected Death Rate is arrived at higher than that for 1964 and higher than the County and National averages.

Infant Deaths - totalled one less than in the previous year, with corresponding improvements in the Infant Mortality and Neo-natal Mortality rates, but early Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality rates were raised.

Maternal Mortality - no deaths in women from the City resulted from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Causes of Death

Cardio-Vascular Diseases - again took leading place with 73 deaths and an increase of 11 over the figures for 1964. Of these, Coronary and Other Heart Diseases caused 45 deaths and Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System 24.

Cancer - accounted for 16 deaths as against 22 in the previous year and of these Lymphatic and Other Malignant Neoplasms caused 6 deaths, followed by Lung Cancer with 5 deaths (all amongst males) and Stomach Cancer with 4.

Respiratory Diseases - this year caused 9 deaths, pneumonia and bronchitis accounting for 4 deaths each.

Accidents - unfortunately caused 3 deaths, of which 2 involved a motor vehicle.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

It will be noted that measles followed its usual 2 yearly cycle, and 57 cases were notified in the City.

Of the 4 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified, three were at separate homes and 1 at the District Hospital.

Of the 3 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified, 2 were brothers from the same household but the third case was unrelated to them.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were no Food Poisoning Notifications during the year, but a case of Salmonella typhimurium infection not believed to be food borne, in a child, was followed up and advice given to the household regarding possible spread of infection.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SEC.47) AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

No cases occurred requiring action under the provisions of these Acts.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Introduction

To the Mayor, Alderment & Councillors,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1965.

During the year no new legislation was enacted which effected the work of the Department.

The year's work has thus been one of consolidation, especially with reference to offices and shops which have required considerable attention in regard to environmental and working conditions under recent legislation. By the end of the year 27% of all premises had been inspected.

Improvement Grants are still proving popular and it is unusual to find modernisation or improvements to older property without the aid of a grant. The mere provision of a bathroom and attendant facilities by aid of a Standard Grant whilst adding to comfort, does not effect a cure of inherent defects which are the basic cause of unfit property. The grant system has, however, justified itself by preventing decay of older property, especially where the Discretionary Grant is used and the house brought up to the full standard of fitness.

During the year more attention has been paid to extensive repair of some older houses, often in conjunction with the grant scheme. This has met with reasonable success and co-operation from owners who recognise that a good standard of repair enhances the value of property.

Reference must be made to private building work, which during the year has shown a further increase, and once again is the highest recorded in the City, a total of 96 new private dwellings having been completed. The office of Public Health Inspector and Building Inspector is combined, and inevitably the increase in building inspection work has shown an equal decrease in public health work, especially routine duties.

H. C. Birch

Public Health Inspector

THE HISTORY OF THE

1789

OF THE

1790

1791

1792

1793

1794

1795

1796

1797

WATER SUPPLY

The Bristol Waterworks Company are the undertakers for the whole of the public supply to the City. The information and figures in connection with the quantities and sources of supply have been obtained from the Company.

Quantity

The total consumption for the City during 1965 was 126,409 million gallons, which shows an increase of 13.059 million gallons above the figure for 1964. This consumption represents a consumption of 47 gallons per person per day for all purposes, including domestic, trade and public use. It shows an increase of 4 gallons per person per day on the figures for 1964.

Sources

The main sources of supply of the City water is from the Holes Ash Spring and Rookham and Vigo boreholes situated on the southern slopes of the Mendip Hills above the town, and from two boreholes situated on the Athletic Ground in the town.

(a) Public The sources of supply to the City and the yields are as follows:-

	<u>Annual Yield</u>	<u>Hourly Yield</u>
Athletic Ground (Nos. 1 & 2 boreholes)	50,769,000 galls.	5,812 galls.
Rookham & Vigo boreholes and Holes Ash Spring	79,239,000 galls.	9,070

(b) Private

Tudway Estates have a private water supply which is piped to a small number of houses in the City and supplies the Cathedral Grammar School. This supply, derived from a spring on the Mendip Hills, is fed to a reservoir at Walcombe and thence for distribution. The supply is subject to occasional contamination and regular routine checks are made.

Boreholes there are also 3 private borehole supplies, and the water supplied by these is used for industrial purposes.

WATER EXAMINATION

The results below are samples of water taken for bacteriological and chemical examination from public and private supplies:-

RAW WATER				AFTER TREATMENT			
Bacteriological		Chemical		Bacteriological		Chemical	
Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
5	Nil.	4	Nil.	14	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Chemical Examination Samples for chemical examination are usually only taken annually from each source unless there are special reasons requiring extra samples.

Details of the results from chemical examination are given on the table which follows.

Chemical Purity The Holes Ash and Vigo Springs and the two boreholes (Athletic Ground) all provide water which is of satisfactory chemical purity.

Hardness The water from the 2 boreholes on the Athletic Ground is very hard, the hardness being mainly temporary in character.

The water from Holes Ash Spring is only slightly hard, whilst that from Vigo Spring is moderately hard. In both cases the hardness is almost entirely temporary in character.

NATURAL FLUORIDE CONTENT IN WATER SUPPLIES IN THE WELLS CITY AREA

Fluoride being expressed as fluorine in parts per million

<u>Source</u>	<u>Average Fluoride</u>
Holes Ash Spring	0.12
Vigo Spring	0.12
Athletic Ground boreholes Nos. 1 & 2	0.30

Chemical Examination

Details of results of chemical examinations were as follows:-

	Athletic Ground Bore	Holes Ash Spring	Vigo Spring
Physical Characters	Clear & bright	Clear & bright	Clear & bright
Reaction	Very slightly alkaline pH 7.3	Very slightly alkaline pH 7.4	Very slightly alkaline pH 7.6
Total Solids	460.0	190.0	270.0
Alkalinity (as Ca CO ₃)	305.0	140.0	195.0
Total Hardness	360.0	150.0	195.0
(a) Permanent	55.0	10.0	Nil.
(b) Temporary	305.0	140.0	195.0
Chloride (as Cl)	19.0	13.0	17.0
Ammonia	0.002	0.010	0.006
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.044	0.028	0.016
Nitrates	2.0	0.8	0.6
Nitrites	Nil.	Nil.	trace
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27° C	0.35	0.20	0.20
Free Carbon Dioxide	8.0	5.0	5.0
Sediment	trace	Nil.	none

All results in parts per million

Piped Supplies

Most of the houses in the City have an internal piped supply. There are still a comparatively large number of houses, estimated at 120, which obtain their supplies from taps situated externally and usually at the rear of the premises. In many cases this supply point is shared by two or more houses. Many of these houses are in the Council's Slum Clearance programme, but there are many others which have no supply other than externally. The number is slowly decreasing, due to improvement grants to houses and to the public demand for higher standards.

Rainfall

The rainfall figure for 1965 was 36.28 inches. Previous years rainfall figures were as follows:-

1960	40.76 inches
1961	29.89 inches
1962	26.80 inches
1963	31.97 inches
1964	25.18 inches

Extension & Improvement of Supplies

	<u>Mains laid in yards</u>		
	<u>3" dia.</u>	<u>4" dia.</u>	<u>10" dia.</u>
N. Somerset Scheme	-	-	374
Burcott Road	47	152	-
Hawker's Lane	-	26	-
Ash Lane	94	-	-
St.Thomas Estate	70	-	-
Sealey Crescent	-	106	-
Totals	<u>211</u> yds.	<u>284</u> yds.	<u>374</u> yds.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water are taken at regular intervals from the open air Public Swimming Baths at Princes Road during the summer season. The samples are taken from the inlet or shallow end and from the outlet or deep end. Samples are also taken from the childrens' Paddling Pool.

Water for the baths is taken from the mains supply and passes through a continuous pressure sand filter and is chlorinated. The turnover of the water in the baths takes place every four hours.

The daily average number of bathers during the season was 285.

Samples

Samples were taken, 10 from the Swimming Pool and 5 from the Paddling Pool:-

	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Swimming Pool	10	Nil.	Nil.
Paddling Pool	4	Nil.	1

Private Swimming Baths

The Secondary Modern School in Kennion Road opened a new baths during the year. Two samples were taken, one being satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Methods of Disposal

Almost all the houses and premises in the City are served by main sewer, the outfall being at Burcott, where the Sewage Disposal Works are situated.

There are approximately 40 houses using septic tank and soakaway systems or the conservancy system. Usually this is because they are not served by a sewer within a reasonable distance, or because adjacent sewers are not at suitable depths. They are, for the most part, isolated from the main urban area of the town, generally being situated at the boundaries of the district. They do not create a nuisance, but, due to the clayey nature of the subsoil of the district, there is a tendency for ponding to take place on the soakaway area, especially during periods of heavy rainfall and in the winter when loss from evaporation is at a minimum.

Sewer Extensions & Improvements

Sewer extensions and improvements during the year were as follows:-

<u>Estates</u>	<u>Sewer extensions in yards</u>		
	<u>4" dia.</u>	<u>6" dia.</u>	<u>9" dia.</u>
St.Thomas	133	-	160
Hawker's Lane	140	17	-
Burcott Road	37	1113	-
Total yards	<u>300</u>	<u>1130</u>	<u>160</u>

Effluents

By arrangement with the Somerset County Public Analyst, monthly samples are taken by the Surveyor's Department for chemical analysis, to ensure that the final discharge to the watercourse complies with the recommended limits.

Of the 11 samples taken 5 were satisfactory, 4 were slightly below recommended limits, whilst 2 were considered unsatisfactory. This shows an improvement on last year's results.

A typical average report on a sample of the sewage effluent was that for April 1965.

	Parts per million
Physical characters	Slightly turbid
Reaction	Very slightly alkaline
pH	7.3
Solids in suspension	19.0
Total alkalinity (as Ca Co ₃)	270.0
Chloride (as Cl)	28.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (as N)	5.6
Organic Nitrogen	2.8
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27° C.	6.0
Biochemical Oxygen demand in 5 days at 20° C.	16.0

This effluent is satisfactory when judged on the recommended limits of 30 parts per million suspended solids and 20 parts per million biochemical oxygen demand for an effluent to be discharged to a clean river or stream where the dilution is not less than one in eight.

RIVER POLLUTION

Number of cases dealt with during the year - Nil.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A weekly combined refuse and salvage collection is carried out in the City. Trade refuse is removed on payment.

Disposal of household and trade refuse is by semi-controlled tipping on the sites adjacent to the Sewage Disposal Works and would be much improved if a full system of controlled tipping were adopted. The lack of covering material is the main reason which prevents this at present.

HOUSING

Housing Programme By the end of the year the Bath Road Estate was completed, comprising 41 Council houses. Also by the end of the year the 20 dwellings on the Tucker Street Estate had all been completed. These latter houses are all intended to re-house persons from slum clearance and unfit properties.

	Houses erected		Houses in course of construction 31.12.65	
	Slum Clearance	Other Purposes	Slum Clearance	Other Purposes
Local Authority	20	6	Nil	Nil
Private Enterprise	Nil	96	Nil	61
Total	20	102	Nil	61

Types of Dwellings The following types of dwellings were erected during the year:-

<u>Private Enterprise</u>		<u>Council</u>	
2 bedroom dwellings	32	2 bedroom houses	15
3 bedroom dwellings	64	3 bedroom houses	7
		Flats (1 bedroom)	4
Total	<u>96</u>	Total	<u>26</u>

Houses erected in previous years were as follows:-

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Private Enterprise</u>	<u>Total</u>
1960	21	69	90
1961	Nil.	82	82
1962	28	60	88
1963	Nil.	46	46
1964	39	52	91

Total number of post-war houses completed:-

By Local Authority	414
By Private Enterprise	665
Total	<u>1079</u>

Houses sold No Council houses were sold during 1965.

Housing Applications

At the end of the year the number of applications for Council houses was as follows:-

Urgent bona fide cases	40
Old People	25
Others	149
Total	<u>214</u>

OVERCROWDING

No cases of statutory overcrowding occurred in 1965, and, in general, the overcrowding position in the City is not serious. Occasional cases occur which are not a contravention of the Housing Act, but nevertheless are a cause for concern. Such cases are the subject of a special report to the Housing Committee, who, if necessary, provide accommodation to relieve the situation.

There is also a considerable number of Italian immigrants in the City, who, due to high rents and inability to find suitable accommodation, will quickly cause temporary overcrowding, and a careful watch is kept on the position.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Council have always operated the two types of Grant schemes available for modernisation of older buildings. Despite easing of the conditions for Standard Grants by the Housing Act 1964, there has been a reduction in applications for this type of grant. This is probably accounted for by rising costs, applicants preferring to apply for the Discretionary type of grant where a maximum grant of £400 is available, compared with the £155 maximum usually available for the Standard Grant.

During the year grants for both the Wells Old Almshouses and Harpers Almshouses were approved, involving 25 units and representing a total grant payment of £11,500.

Improvement Grants contd.

In the case of Wells Old Almshouses, a special grant of £450 was allowed per unit for the 20 units, and for Harpers Almshouses £500 per unit was allowed for the 5 units involved. This accounts for the average amount of grant per dwelling shown below, being above the legal maximum of £400.

The grant system is now well established and most people contemplating modernisation take advantage of it. Owners of older property are always strongly advised to take advantage of grants where applicable.

There has been no occasion for the use of the compulsory requirement of improvement of houses under the Housing Act 1964. Improvements under the grant schemes are moving at a reasonable pace, and the tedious and complicated machinery for dealing with compulsory improvements is not likely to be invoked.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Number of applications and houses dealt with during the year:-

Approved		Refused	
<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
10	33	Nil.	Nil.

Number of grants approved for owner/occupiers	...	...	...	...	7
Number of grants for landlords	...	...	...	...	26
Average cost per dwelling approved	...	...	...	...	£1160
Average amount of grant per dwelling	...	...	...	...	£421
Total amount of grant payments by local authority	...	...	...	...	£13,896

The total number of premises approved since commence of grant scheme in 1954 is 132.

STANDARD GRANTS

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	4
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	...	4
Number of applications from owner/occupier	...	...	...	...	2
Number of applications from landlords	...	...	...	...	2
Number of applications refused	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Total amount of grants approved	...	...	...	...	£1165
Average cost per dwelling approved	...	...	...	...	£130

Types of amenities provided:-

Baths	3
Washhand Basins	3
Hot Water Supplies	4
Water Closets (internal)	3
Food Stores	2
otal	<u>15</u>

The total number of applications approved since the commencement of the scheme in 1959 is 63.

CHAPTER I

THE first object of this work is to show that the principles of natural philosophy are not only consistent with the principles of religion, but that they are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes. It is the intention of the author to treat of the various branches of natural philosophy, and to show how they are all connected together, and how they all lead to the same end, the glory of God.

THE second object of this work is to show that the principles of natural philosophy are not only consistent with the principles of religion, but that they are necessary to a full and complete understanding of the divine attributes.

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SLUM CLEARANCE AND UNFIT HOUSES

Houses Demolished

(a) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	2
(b) Houses demolished and as a result of procedure under Section 17 (1) of the Housing Act 1957	1

Unfit Houses Closed

(a) Under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957	1
(b) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957	Nil
(c) By informal procedure	Nil

Unfit Houses made fit and in which defects were remedied

(a) After informal action by Local Authority	62
(b) After formal notice under Public Health or Housing Acts ...	4

Unfit Houses in Temporary Use

(Housing Act 1957)	Nil
---------------------------	-----

Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas purchased in the year	2
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	50
Number of inspections for the purpose	72
Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading 1 (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations 1925 - 1932	12
Number of inspections made for purpose	12
Number of houses in which no action was found necessary	21
Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8
Number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27

Action under Statutory Powers

Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act 1957.....	Nil
Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil
Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957	Nil

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The legislation controlling houses in multiple occupation is by the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962.

The type of house in which this problem may arise is the larger Victorian dwelling, now too big for the use of one family, and consequently let off into units. Such lettings can command high rents often unjustified by the amenities available.

Fortunately, there are not many such houses in the City, and consequently the problem is not likely to be great. Nevertheless there are a number of houses which fall into the category. Three such houses were visited during 1965 and found to be wanting in amenities. Due to other duties intervening, it is not possible systematically to inspect all the houses which come within the Regulations.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the prehistoric period, the second with the ancient world, and the third with the modern world. The author's aim is to provide a comprehensive and balanced account of the world's history, based on the latest research and scholarship. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both students and general readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the world.

CHAPTER II

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the ancient world, from the beginning of recorded history to the fall of the Roman Empire. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the ancient Near East, the second with the ancient Greece, and the third with the ancient Rome. The author's aim is to provide a comprehensive and balanced account of the ancient world, based on the latest research and scholarship. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for both students and general readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of the ancient world.

RENT ACT 1957

During the year no applications for a Certificate of Disrepair were received.

FOOD INSPECTION

Visits to food premises and warehouses resulted in the following quantities of food being disposed of as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Foodstuffs</u>		<u>Frozen Foods</u>		<u>Canned Goods</u>	
Cheese	5 cwt. 93 lbs.	Fish	3 cwt. 14 lbs.	Vegetables	71 lbs.
Chocolate	1 " 21 "	Beef	1 " 30 "	Fruit	1 cwt. 22 "
Sausages	38 "	Steak	32 "	Honey	7 "
Meat	111 "	Steak & Kidney	20 "	Milk	15 "
Chicken	98 "	Chicken	34 "	Meats	27 "
Butter	4 "	Cakes	52 "	Corned Beef	1 " 10 "
Vegetables	108 "	Fruit	5 "	Fish	4 "
Bacon	13 "	Vegetables	32 "	Hams	12 "
Fish	67 "				
Grapes	150 "		<u>9 cwts. 107 lbs.</u>		<u>3 cwts. 56 "</u>
Pies	7 "				
Ham	12 "				
Offal	5 "				
Marshmallow	56 "				
Fruit & Nuts	21 "				
	<u>13 cwts. 20 lbs.</u>				

The total quantity of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year amounted to 1 ton. 6 cwts. 71 lbs.

Complaints

The following complaints were received with regard to foreign bodies in foodstuffs or foodstuffs sold in an unsuitable condition:-

Cornish Pasty containing glass $\frac{1}{2}$ " square
Pot of bloater paste containing glass splinter
Carton of Parsley containing maggot
Steak & Kidney Pie mouldy
Mouldy bread
Mouldy macaroni sticks
Blown tin corned beef

All these complaints were investigated and detailed reports submitted to the General Purposes Committee. In all cases warnings were issued to the responsible persons or firms concerned.

FOOD INSPECTION (Contd)

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

Two samples of liquid egg were submitted for examination in 1965. Salmonella was not present in either case. There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the City.

ICE CREAM

Number of Premises Registered

(a)	For manufacture only	Nil
(b)	For retail only	24
(c)	For manufacture and retail	1

Sampling

The total number of Ice Cream samples taken during the year was 16. All the samples taken were satisfactory, being in Grade I or Grade II.

The results were as follows:-

	<u>Hot Mix</u>	<u>Cold Mix</u>
Grade I	8	7
Grade II	-	1
Grade III	-	-
Grade IV	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

Other Foods One sample of Corned Beef was found satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

Food Premises

The types of food premises and information as required by the Minister of Health regarding the installation of washhand basins (Regulation 6) and the facilities for washing equipment (Regulation 19) are shown in the following table:-

<u>Type of Food Premises</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Reg.19</u> <u>Applicable</u>	<u>Compliance with</u>	
			<u>Reg.16</u>	<u>Reg.19</u>
Butchers	7	6	6	6
Chemists & Druggists	3	-	3	-
Confectionery Shops	8	8	6	8
Greengrocers	7	-	4	2
Fish Shops	2	2	2	2
Fish & Chip Shops	2	2	Nil	2
Sweet Shops	21	-	10	-
General Shops	3	-	3	-
Cold Stores	1	-	-	-
Mobile Shops	2	-	-	-
Canteens	6	6	6	6
Grocers Shops	17	17	12	10
Cafes	8	8	8	8
Licensed Premises	17	10	8	8
Snack Bars	2	2	2	2
Bakehouses	4	4	4	4
School Kitchens & Dining Centres	6	6	6	6
Hotels	8	8	8	8
Guest Houses	20	20	4	2
Food Manufacturing Premises	1	1	1	1
Cheese Stores	3	3	3	3

A total of 72 visits was paid to food premises in connection with work under the Council's Clean Food Byelaws and the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

Improvements Effected

Food Premises

Complete reconstruction	1
Extensions of inadequate premises	2
General sanitary conditions improved	4
Additional Water Closets provided	2
Sinks provided	2
Repairs to Sanitary Accommodation	8
Washhand basins provided	3
Provision of first aid materials	2
Rooms redecorated	20
Rooms replastered	7
Clothes cupboards provided	3
Improved artificial lighting	14
Improved ventilation	3
New floors	2
New equipment provided	12
Total	<u>85</u>

MILK SUPPLIES

General

Total number of Dairy Farms	7
Total number of Retailers	6
Number of Producer/Retailers inc. in (b)	1
Number of Licensed Pasteurisation plants	Nil

All milk sold in the borough is either sterilised, pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

Licensing of dealers in milk is now a function of the County Council who are also responsible for routine milk sampling. Monthly reports are received from the County Council giving results of samples. The table below gives results of samples taken from retailers of milk in the City:-

Milk Sampling

Designation	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	-	-	-
Pasteurised	158	155	3
Sterilised	22	22	-
	160	157	3

MEAT SUPERVISION

Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses in District 1
Number of Licensed Knackers Yards in District Nil

Slaughterhouse There is only one slaughterhouse in the district which is small and privately owned. All the meat in the following table was killed at this slaughterhouse which fully complies with the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations.

INSPECTIONS Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned during the year:-

	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs
Number killed	55	97
Number inspected	55	97
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>		
(a) Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>		
(a) Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil
(b) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis</u>		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	-
<u>Weight of Meat Condemned (in lbs)</u>		
(a) Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil
(b) Cysticercosis	Nil	-
(c) Other Disease	173	Nil

No cows, calves, pigs or horses were killed in 1965

Marking of all carcases of animals passed as fit for human consumption is now in operation as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. A charge of £15 per annum is made for this purpose on the proprietor of the slaughterhouse.

Disposal of Condemned Food is by burial at the Refuse Disposal Tip at Burcott Road, or by arrangement with Knackers who operate a daily collection service from Bristol.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

One sewer maintenance test treatment was undertaken during the year.

There are 110 manholes on the sewer system in the City. Test Treatment of 15 manholes at strategic points was undertaken, the result being negative. Thus further extensive treatment was not therefore necessary.

There is, however, a large portion of the sewers, especially in the central town area which have no accessible points by manholes and testing and treatment is thus not possible. Unfortunately, the central area contains the old masonry sewers, which are most likely to be infested and observations from surface infestations suggest that this is so. So that although treatment and testing of the sewers is regularly undertaken, there is always likely to be a nucleus of infestation in the centre of the town.

Surface Infestations

The year was free from serious rat infestation and this was no doubt due, in part, to the clear condition of the sewers.

Forty complaints of surface infestation were received and 19 separate treatments were carried out by the rodent operative. Warfarin was used as the poison for most treatments but where this may not be swift enough, zinc phosphide is used.

Details are given below in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:-

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Others including Business Premises	Agric.	Total
Number of Properties in area	12	2317	755	26	3110
Number of Properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	42	27	-	69
(b) Survey	12	24	18	26	80
Infested Properties					
(a) Rats)Major	-	-	-	-	-
)Minor	-	11	6	-	17
(b) Mice)Major	-	-	-	-	-
)Minor	-	-	2	-	2

Notices served under the Act - Nil

OFFICES & SHOPS

During the year all the provisions of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 came into operation. The health, safety and welfare of employees in offices is, for the first time, provided for in the Act, whilst 8 shops previously catered for under the Shops Act, are also included. Railway premises are not the responsibility of Local Authorities. Inspections under the Act take a considerable amount of time, and consequently most inspections are undertaken whilst a visit is being made to the premises primarily for some other purpose.

Registration & General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered in 1965	Total No. of premises registered at end of year	General inspections	Persons employed	
				M	F
Offices	6	37	8	137	120
Shops	17	94	22	158	308
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	1	1	1	38	3
Catering Establishments Canteens	5	10	8	23	70
Fuel Storage Depots	2	2	Nil	4	-
TOTALS	31	144	39	360	501

Inspections Total number of visits of all
kinds to registered premises 54

TABLE 1

This table shows the results of the survey conducted in the year 1990. The data is presented in the following table. The first column shows the year, the second column shows the number of respondents, the third column shows the number of respondents who are male, the fourth column shows the number of respondents who are female, the fifth column shows the number of respondents who are married, and the sixth column shows the number of respondents who are single.

Year	Number of respondents	Number of respondents who are male	Number of respondents who are female	Number of respondents who are married	Number of respondents who are single
1990	100	50	50	60	40
1991	120	60	60	70	50
1992	150	75	75	85	65
1993	180	90	90	100	80
1994	200	100	100	110	90
1995	220	110	110	120	100
1996	250	125	125	130	120
1997	280	140	140	140	140

Source: Survey of the population of the United States, 1990-1997.

Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	7	13	Sitting facilities	1
5	Overcrowding	1	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	-	15	Eating Facilities	-
7	Ventilation	2	16	Floors, passage & stairs	-
8	Lighting	-	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
9	Sanitary Conveniences	4	18	Protection of young persons - from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	2	19	Training of young persons - working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of Drinking Water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	2	24	First Aid General Provisions	6
				TOTAL	25

Exemptions No exemptions were applied for or granted.

Prosecutions Nil.

Accidents There were 2 reported accidents in the year, both were due to falls, causing minor injuries, and, on investigation, it was decided that no further action was necessary.

1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 46.

The number of inspections was 50 and included at least one visit to each factory. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service is set out below:-

Administration of the Factories Act 1937

Part I of the Act

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	49	3	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Factories contd.

Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (4)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	2	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	Nil
Totals	6	6	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Glove making
Wearing Apparel

Number of outworkers in
August list required by
Section 10 (i) (c) 2

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The Council have adopted Byelaws under Section 24 of the Act, the purpose being to ensure that domestic appliances installed in new buildings are capable of burning smokeless fuels. There is no statutory obligation to use such fuels, until a smoke control area is created.

In consequence 138 new fireplaces in the area were installed with such appliances. The danger of air pollution by smoke is not an ever present problem, as in industrial areas, nevertheless the Byelaw ensures that as the town develops the emission of smoke from houses will not produce a smoke laden atmosphere.

Diseases of Animals Waste Foods Order 1957

The County Council's functions under this Order are delegated to this Council.

There is one boiling plant and premises dealing with waste foods in the district and this was inspected on two occasions during the year to ensure that compliance with the Order was being observed. In both cases the premises were in a satisfactory condition and were reported upon as such to the County Council.

Pet Shops

There is one licensed pet shop in the borough and regular visits are made to ensure that the condition of the licence are observed.

Licenses of Animals Waste Food Order 1957

The County Council's functions under this Order are delegated to this Council.

There is one boiling plant and premises dealing with waste food in the district and this was inspected on two occasions during the year to ensure that compliance with the Order was being observed. In both cases the premises were in a satisfactory condition and were reported upon as such to the County Council.

Pet Shops

There is one licensed pet shop in the borough and regular visits are made to ensure that the condition of the licence are observed.

